The Frontier Guardian.

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The Frontier Guardian

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From the Deseret News.

PATRIARCHAL.

To the Saints Scattered Throughout the World, Greeting:

BELOVED BRETHREN AND SISTERS:—The Spirit of God moves upon me to write an epistle, and give you some fatherly counsel at this time. I pray God, my eternal Father, to enlighten my mind, and give unto me words and principles which will be unto you as balm to a wound, or water to a thirsty man.

It is now upwards of 21 years since the organization of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with six members, most of whom are numbered with the dead.

Soon after its organization I heard the Gospel through my nephew Joseph Smith, Jr., and obeyed the command—"Knock and it shall be opened unto you; enter in at the door, which is baptism."

Since that period, many scenes have passed, in which I have participated; some of which caused me to rejoice, and many to bow me down with sorrow.

To take up the subject of the travels, persecutions and the sufferings of the Saints, since I first became acquainted with the work, would fill volumes; and I find, that although my spirit is willing that I should enter into these things, and add my testimony to the many who have already preached and published it to the world, yet the flesh is weak, and my aged fingers cramp with the pen; suffice it to say, what has been published by the elders, is true; and the rest is written in the books which shall be opened in the day when all men will be rewarded according to their works, and all secrets shall be made known on the house tops.

I have witnessed the steady progress of the work, combating against ignorance, superstition and priest-craft. Like leaven it has spread itself until it is heard in the East and the West, the North and the South, trampling under foot as it were all opposition, and showing unto Saint and sinner that the Great God is at the helm.

Twenty years ago it was a mustard seed; now a mighty forest, where the birds of the air can rest under.

We were then mobbed and plundered of everything and left without a home. Thanks be to God, we have now a resting place for our feet.

We can here worship Him under our own "vine and fig tree," and none make us afraid: and under such favorable circumstances as we are now placed, if we do not enjoy the spirit of God, it is because we are not obedient to his commandments; and I can bear my testimony, that the Saints never enjoyed more of the Spirit than they do at this time; and I feel confident that if they will adhere to counsel, we will receive more and more, day by day, until we come within the sphere to walk with angels, and be their constant companions; and when we want to learn aught from God, they will teach us, and heaven will be as near to us as Boston is to New York by telegraph.

To the Saints in these Vallies I have a word of counsel:

If you have the interest of the work at heart, be always ready to obey counsel. If the President wishes to settle the vallies, build temples, preach the Gospel, or any other thing that is required of you, be ready as minute men, with all that you have and possess. Let no excuse be found in your mouths; but arise and say, I will do thy work, O God, and you will see his salvation made manifest in the preservation of his Saints.

If the Presidency and twelve who are now living had not been servants to the cause when Joseph lived, they would not have been worthy to fill the exalted stations which they now occupy; and always remember, "that he who is the greatest among you must be the servant of all."

Bring up your children in the way they should go that they may be ornaments to the society and a blessing unto you in your old age: and remember that God will not hold you guiltless if you should neglect to attend to this matter. Remember also to teach them to pray; and cause your sons to take part in the family prayer; and beware what company they keep, for "evil communications corrupt good manners."

Let not your daughters mix with the sons of the stranger, whom you know nothing about, and who are not of the house of Israel; but gather your children together, and teach them the principles of truth and righteousness; and learn them to obey the laws of God, and the day will come, that they will arise and bless you.

Teach unto them every truth which God has revealed. Instil into their young minds every principle that will make them a noble race; and remove from their paths everything that is contrary to God and his commandments. Beware that they do not imbibe the superstitions of the Gentiles, and keep them where they cannot have recourse to their doctrines; you will then have a race of children who will arise in the might of Israel, and will break the shackles of superstition, and be fit beings to carry on the work which their fathers commenced; and the spirit of God will assist you in doing these things, provided you put forth all your energies with your might.

To the Saints abroad I wish to say, hasten to the vallies of the everlasting hills. Come where you can learn from the fountain head. Gather where your children can mix with ours, and where you will enjoy the sweet communion which is felt with us, and that I may lay my hands upon you and give you a Patriarchal blessing before I go hence.

Bring with you your machinery, your gold and your silver, your brass, and your copper, with all the needful things, [illegible] things of the earth; and last, not least, the poor of God's household,—to beautify the place and make it a fit sanctuary for the Lord to dwell in.

Let the rich remember that the poor must be gathered; and as the rich can at any time come to Zion, the poor have to wait when the way opens for them; and it is a duty devolving on the rich to bring them along.

Pray to God to turn the hearts of the Gentiles that they may convert their riches to the upbuilding of his kingdom, and that kings and queens may become nursing fathers, that Zion may flourish, and her temples be reared to his holy name, that we may do the work devolving upon us in redeeming the dead.

Lift up and strengthen the hands which are among you. Let your prayers ascend to the God of Sabbaoth for success, and that they may never be confounded; and in return they will bless, counsel, and pray for you, and the prayer of the righteous availeth much.

Children be subject to your parents; wives to your husbands; elders to your presidents, each obeying as they expect obedience from those whom they are placed to govern; always remembering, it is better to govern by love than by oppression.

Avoid law-suits. Pay your tithing; remember your covenants in the House of the Lord. Let the Perpetual Fund prosper, and the poor rejoice. Pray for the redemption of Zion, for the heads of the Church, for the gathering of the Saints, for the elders who are abroad preaching, for their families who are left at home, for the Saints scattered abroad throughout the world, for the rolling on of the work, for the frustration of the designs of our enemies, and for health, peace and prosperity to dwell in every habitation of the Saints of God. By doing so, blessings will shower on your heads, your minds will expand; the Spirit of God will rest upon you, and your years will be many upon the earth.

Let every Elder of Israel put on the garments of righteousness, teaching by precept and example, the true principles which exalt the mind, expand the understanding, and make man a fit companion for his creator; and never dishonor the high and holy calling which has been placed upon him, by teaching or suffering to be taught in his house or anywhere that he has influence or power to control, doctrines which are not of God.

Let the true principles which God has revealed in these last days be taught in their simple purity, bearing with it its own worth, having the Spirit of God to back it, and I know that every true Saint will welcome it with open arms. Avoid the company or the house of those who hold the doctrines of God in derision, for God dwells not there; the blood will not be found on the lintels of their door posts, in the day when the destroyer passes by.

To the elders who are out preaching, I wish to say, cease not your cry. Warn the nations of the wrath of God on the wicked. Preach faith, repentance, baptism for the remission of sins, the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and the gathering of the Saints, bearing your testimony without fear, and the Lord will bless your labors with many sheaves, which will be an honor to you in the great day of accounts. Your families shall not want, your limbs shall not be wearied, if you are faithful in all things, and your tongues shall not fail to declare truth both new and old; and the angels of God shall guard your footsteps, and his Spirit will be with you to enlighten your way, and be both mouth, matter, and wisdom unto you; and when you return to your homes you will meet with smiling faces who will greet you with a blessing for the good you have done in other lands.

I must conclude, for I feel the infirmities of age creeping on, and knowing not when the Lord shall require me hence, I wish to take this opportunity of adding my mite to the testimony of the thousands who are scattered throughout the Globe, and of those who are gone beyond the vail, and who sealed theirs with their blood.

In Kirtland, Ohio, four brothers sat in the Patriarchal seat in the Temple of God, and I only of that number am left to tell the tale; and as I am now past the time allotted to man to live, it is reasonable that I also will be gathered unto my fathers in the time appointed of God. I therefore bear my testimony, which I wish translated into every language, read to every Saint, and printed where e'er the type is used, that the world may see and hear what I have to say; for if I was young I would visit them, when they should hear from my lips that God has again spoken from the heavens; that he has again condescended to send his angels to visit fallen man, and point out the way whereby he can be saved. He appointed Joseph Smith a prophet, and revealed unto him his commandments.

I testify to all men in words of soberness that the Book of Mormon is true; that Joseph Smith, Jr., translated it from plates by the Urim and Thummim, and by the power of God.

I testify that Joseph Smith was a prophet, seer, revelator, and a man of God; and what was revealed through him will prove life and salvation to those who believe and obey, or death and condemnation to those who count them as naught, and harden their hearts against the truths he preached and practiced.

I knew him when at his mother's hearth; I watched and controlled his youth; but when God spoke and taught him, I bowed to his superior knowledge; and although he was a boy, and I old man, and his mother, yet I was not ashamed to learn truth from a little child, and like Paul at the feet of Gamaliel, drank in the truths which flowed from the prophet's lips.

I was in jail with him and his brother Hyrum a few hours before they were killed; and I can testify before God, that they died innocent of any crime, and that they sealed their testimony with their blood.

I testify to all men, that I know, that the angel has appeared which John the revelator saw, who had the everlasting Gospel to preach to every nation, kindred, tongue, and people, saying with a loud voice, fear God, and give glory to him, for the hour of his judgment is come.

And I call on all men, priests and people, kings, potentates, and rulers, to cease their strife, come and obey the Gospel, gather with Israel, obey the commandments of God, that the dead may be saved with those brought up in the first resurrection.

And I say to the Saints, that by the power of the Holy Priesthood vested in me, as Patriarch, I bless you; and I say unto you, be faithful, and you shall be blessed in your basket and your store; you shall have all the blessings which were promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; and the Lord will preserve you as in the hollow of his hand; and no power shall stay the work, for everything that shall be brought against it will fail.

The way shall be opened for every Saint to come to Zion. Health, peace, joy, prosperity, and the Spirit of God shall dwell in your habitations, and the angels of God shall watch over and counsel you all your days; your minds shall expand to realize every principle of truth and righteousness, and you shall build temples and go through the ordinances for your dead; your names shall be held in everlasting remembrance among the people of God, and your children shall arise and call you blessed. The riches of the Gentiles shall be converted to establish the Kingdom of God; every prayer of the righteous shall be heard and answered by our Father in Heaven, and every blessing that can be heaped on man will be heaped upon those who keep his commandments, and I pray God my eternal Father, to hear this the prayer and blessing of thy servant, and and answer it upon the heads of my brethren; which I ask in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen. JOHN SMITH,

Patriarch to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 8th, 1851.

From the Deseret News.

Judge Snow's Opinion in Regard to Utah Affairs.

Two Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States within and for the Territory of Utah, and the Secretary of the Territory, having left for the States, it becomes me to examine carefully the acts and doings of the Governor in relation to the getting up of the real or supposed Legislative Assembly which passed ahe act approved Oct. 4, 1851, requiring me to hold a court on the first Monday of Oct., 1851, before I attempt to discharge the duties required by the act.

Courts, *ex officio*, take notice of all public laws and public documents issued by the chief magistrates, pursuant to law. It is therefore my duty to take notice of so many of the acts and doings of the Governor as relate to getting up and calling together the Legislative Assembly. If these proceedings are authorized by law, then they are not void, but legal; if they are not authorized by law, then they are not legal, but void; and the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly are also void. If these proceedings are erroneous merely, then the acts passed by that body are legal, and the errors, if any, must be corrected by that branch of the Government whose right it is to correct them. If they are not erroneous, then my duty is clear.

To come to a correct conclusion on this subject, it will be convenient, if not necessary, to refer to some parts of the history of the Territory.

On the 24th of July, 1847, when this entire basin was Mexican domain, subject to the military rule of the United States, which had, by conquest, been established, a few American citizens came here and established a settlement. How far this military rule effected this settlement, I have not seen fit to enquire; but it is presumed it did not seriously, as the American army was stationed some several hundred miles distant.

This settlement continued to prosper until February 2d, 1848, when this military rule such as it was, was terminated by the treaty of Guadalope Hidalgo; in which the entire basin was ceded to the United States. It is a rule of international law, that when one government cedes territory to another, the laws in force in the ceded country, continue to be in force until changed by the new government.

By this rule, if there were any laws of the Mexican States in force here on the 2nd of Feb., 1848, they would continue in force until changed. Were there any laws of the Mexican States in force here? This question is more easily asked than answered. I am ignorant of any. When we consider that this vast country, lying between the Missouri river and the eastern boundary of California and Oregon extending north and south indefinitely, has, until quite recently, been thought to be a vast desert, unfit to sustain civilized man; and when we consider, that this settlement is now near or quite eight hundred miles from any other civilized settlement, and that the whole region, until quite recently, has been inhabited by savages, with here and there a trader and trapper, it may not be far from the truth to conclude, that there was no law of a Mexican State in force here at the signing of the Treaty of Guadalope Hidalgo.

By this Treaty, the Mexican government yielded to the United States whatever sovereignty right it had over the Indians and country; and the United States obtained the right of soil subject to the Indian title; also the *right* to exercise its supervisory control over the Indians and other inhabitants; and the "*right to make all needful rules and regulations respecting*" this part of the domain; but by it, the Constitution and laws of the United States were not extended over this Territory. The right to extend or make a law, is one thing; and the extending or making the law, is another.

The conclusion to which I have arrived, is, that during the period between Feb. 2d, 1848, and perhaps before that time, and Sept. 9, 1850, there was no civil law in force here, except such as had been enacted by the inhabitants of this valley, and such limited supervisory rules of Congress as it had made in regard to the census and protecting its officers.

Every act of man is lawful which is not against public policy, against any existing law, not against individual rights. All just civil powers emanate from the people. Every aggregate body of men dwelling where there is no civil law in force, may make such laws as in their opinion will secure to them their lives, liberty, and happiness. Having a right to form a civil government subject to the right of Congress "to make all needful rules and regulations respecting" this part of its public domain, and to its national control, and being desirous of establishing a law suited to their own wants; the people of this valley in 1849 formed a constitution, as the basis of their civil institutions, providing for an executive, a legislative, and judiciary. This being done they sent a delegate to Congress, asking admission, as a State, into the Union. Pursuant to this constitution, the legislature convened and passed sundry laws, among which was one relating to the judiciary, and another regulating elections.

Both of these acts were in force here on the 9th day of September, 1850, the day the act of Congress took effect, establishing a Territorial Government for Utah.

By the 17th section of the act of Congress the constitution and laws of the U. S. were extended over this basin, which superceded the provisional laws, so for as their provisions were inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States. The provisional constitution and laws gave place to this act, and the costitution and laws of the United States. This act also provided for an executive, legislative, and judiciary. In the 11th section, it is provided, that the President shall appoint, &c., certain of its officers, among which are the Governor, the Justices, the Secretary, Marshal, and District Attorney.

It also named the officers before whom the Governor and other officers appointed by the President might take the oath of office, among whom we find "the District Judge or some Justice of the Peace in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws then (September 9, 1850,) in force therein."

This, to a limited extent, recognised the legal force of the provisional laws.

To organize under this act, two things were necessary. First, the appointment of the officers by the President; second, the oath of office to be taken by the appointees.

September 28, 1850, the officers were appointed by the President. Any one of whom, might, the next day, had he been in a condition so to do, have taken the oath of office and entered on his duties.

Feb. 3d, 1851, the Governor took his oath of office. At any time after this, whether the other officers were in the line of duty or not, he could do any act required of him, which did not require the co-operation of the officers. The Governor, for many good reasons, was charged with the duty of getting up and calling together the Legislative Assembly. The 4th and 12th sections show what his duties were in this matter. They were, first, to take the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the Territory, previous to the first election. Second, to make an apportionment of the Council and Representatives among the several counties or districts "as nearly equal as practicable, giving to each section representation in the ratio of its population as nearly equal as may be" Third, to declare the number of Councillors and Representatives each district or county was entitled to send. Fourth, to fix the time of election. Fifth, to fix the places of election. Sixth, to declare the manner of conducting the election. Seventh, to determine who had been elected. Eighth, to fix the time of the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly. Ninth, to fix the place of its first meeting.

Under certain contingencies which have not in this case happened, he had other duties to perform; but as they have not occurred, these duties are not mentioned.

I will here remark, that though in all these cases, he was to perform the duties, yet in each one he had a discretionary power given him. When an officer of the government, whether he be a high or a low one, has a discretionary power given him in the discharge of any duty, no other officer or branch of government has power to control him in the exercise of that discretion.

Inasmuch as exceptions have been taken to the proceedings of the Governor relating to the census, I will here refer the manner in which that duty was discharged.

By the 1st section of the act of Congress approved May 23d, 1850, relating to taking the census of the United States, it is provided that "if there be any district or territory of the United States in which there be no Marshal of the United States, the President shall appoint some suitable person to discharge the duties imposed by this act to the Marshals." The duties of the Marshals were in substance to take the census. By the 2d section of the same act the Secretary of the Interior was charged with the duty of seeing that the several Marshals discharged their duties faithfully. In fact, he was the officer, under the President, to see the act in all its parts, duly executed; and of course to appoint some suitable person to take the census here, as this was a section of country of the United States in which there was no Marshal. This act required the several Marshals to have their duties fully performed on or before the first day of Nov. then next ensuing. It was however soon ascertained, that the Marshals could not perform their duties under this law, within the time therein limited. Congress therefore by an act approved August 30, 1850, ten days before there was any Territory of Utah, extended the time for taking the census therein. It is to be remembered, that these three acts were passed at one session of Congress, and therefore they are to be construed so as to carry into effect their objects [illegible] first two acts was to take the census throughout the United States. The object of taking the census as provided in the Utah Bill, was to inform the Governor of the number of inhabitants, Indians excepted, in the several counties and districts, so as to enable him to fix the ratio of representation among the several counties, &c., giving to each, as nearly as may be, equal representation in the Legislative Assembly at its first session. Any official information of the number of inhabitants in each county or district, answered the spirit of the act. If he after taking the oath of office, and before making the apportionment, took the census in person or caused it to be done, he fulfilled the letter of the law. He who does a thing, causes it to be done; and he who causes a thing to be done, may be said to do the thing. Now the President, by the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to the provisions of the law approved May 23d, 1850, appointed Governor Young a special agent to take census of Utah; the duties of which he performed, after he had taken the oath of office as Governor and previous to making the apportionment of the Council and Representatives among the several counties and districts.

On March 28, 1851, Governor Young as such authorized Thomas Bullock to take the census, pursuant to the bill creating the Territory of Utah; which duties were also performed before the appointment was made as appears by the papers on file in the Governor's office.

So Governor Young did take the census, both as Governor and as a special agent appointed pursuant to the law of Congress. I conclude therefore, that in this respect he fulfilled both the spirit and letter of the act. Had he not taken the census as prescribed in the act, nor in any other manner, I should not be prepared to hold the election void for that defect, though he would not have discharged his duties in this particular.

He was to make an apportionment of the Council and Representatives among the several counties and districts, also to fix the time and places of election, declare the number each county and district would be entitled to send, and direct the manner of conducting the election.

A little reflection will soon convince us, that in all these duties, there was a large discretionary power given him. As to the time of election, he might name what day he pleased, but he could only fix one day for the election, and that was to be the same throughout the Territory; so the time was submitted to his discretion.

The number of places for the election, and where these places should be, was also submitted to his discretion.

The number of Council and Representatives for each county and district, was also submitted to his discretion.

The number of Council and Representative districts, was likewise submitted to his discretion; provided he did not make more than thirteen for Council, nor twenty-six for Representatives.

The same holds true in regard to the manner of conducting the election. He might legally set forth entire new rules for that purpose, or he might avail himself of such rules as were familiar to the inhabitants. Again, he had the choice of means. He might select any rule to accomplish these things, known to civilized life, keeping within their customs and usages.

I will now see what means he did use, and how he discharged these duties. July 1, 1851, he issued a Proclamation under his hand officially though not under the seal of the Territory, in which he made an apportionment of representation among the several counties, &c.; stated the number each was to send, and fixed the time of election; but he did not in the body of it fix the place of election nor state in what manner it should be conducted, though he used the following language on this part of the subject, after stating that he had fixed on [illegible] &c.: "and direct that an election be held in the respective precincts throughout the Territory on the first Monday in August next, in accordance with the existing laws of the provisional government of the State of Deseret regulating elections, passed by the General Assembly Nov. 12, 1849, page 31." It is contended that this is void for the reason; if so, then there has not been an election, and consequently there has not been any Legislative Assembly met.

One reason assigned for its being void is, it had not the seal of the Territory affixed thereto.

[illegible] the Territory, does not state that the Governor should affix their seals, but provides that they should be signed by the Governor, Secretary, and President of the Council, and countersigned by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of the Council; and provides that the Secretary should affix to the enrollment the seal of the Territory. [illegible] all matters of [illegible] with the Secretary of the Territory. When this is done, it is [illegible] greatness; it is placed there as a [illegible]

its genuineness. An instrument may be authorized by law and be genuine, and yet not bear upon its face *conclusive evidence* of its genuineness.

It is the constant practice of the Governors of the States and of the President of the United States, so far as their acts have come under my notice, to do official business both with and without authenticating their acts with the impress of the Great Seal. If the law does not require an instrument or public document to be under seal, then the super-addition of a seal does not give it any additional validity.

I conclude, inasmuch as the Governor had the choise of means and discretionary power as to the manner of discharging these duties, and the act did not require him to authenticate his proceedings with the impress of the seal, the Proclamation is not void for the want of the seal. As a matter of fact within my knowledge, there was no seal of Territory within its limits, when that document was issued.

Another reason alleged for its being void, is, that in the body of this proclamation, he did not fix the places of election, nor state the manner of conducting it, that the Deseret law was superceded by the act of Congress creating this Territory, and therefore the election could not be held according to its provisions.

Now I do not so understand the law, or perhaps I should say, if such be the law; it does not follow, that the Praclomation and Election are void. True, if there be no place or places for the voters to assemble and cast their ballots, all would be confusion; and for that reason, the election might be void. True, if there be no manner of conducting the election, all would be confusion and irregularity; and for that reason the election might be void. True, the Act of Congress creating the Territory and extending the constitution and laws of the United States over it, did supercede the provisional laws so far as their provisions were inconsistent with each other. True, the election law of Deseret did not provide for the election of a Delegate to Congress, nor for the election of the members of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah; but only for the election of the State, County, and Precinct officers of Deseret, and the members of its Legislature.

But, though all this be true, and though if the act of Congres had superceded every provision of the Deseret laws, and entirely disannulled every one of them, still it does not follow that the election is void, for the reason, that the *Act of Congress gave full power to the Governor to fix the places of election, and direct the manner of conducting it.* If he *fixed* the places of election, he did it, not by virtue of the Deseret laws, but by virtue of the law of Congress. If he directed the manner of conducting the election, he did it, not by virtue of the Deseret law, but by virtue of the law of the United States.

He had a right to name the places of election, and state fully who should be the judges and clerk at each place, how they should discharge their duties and make return to him; or he had a right to avail himself of the places fixed by the Deseret law, and of the judges and clerks of the election established according to its provisions, and direct the elections to be *conducted in the same manner* that their own act had provided. Now the view I take of this matter, is this: the Governor, by directing the election to be held according to the Deseret act refering to it, did the same in contemplation of law as if he had said to the electors, meet on the day named, that is, on the first Monday in August, at the places provided by the act referred to, or at your usual places of holding elections in each precinct, and there elect the members, &c. Let the judges and clerks of the usual elections be judges and clerks of this election. Let them certify the result in the usual manner; or what is the same thing, in the manner specified in the Deseret law. Let the sheriffs, clerks of courts, justices of the peace, each in their turn, do their duties in this election the same as in other elections. In so doing he did the same as any or all the Governors of States do, when they issue writs of or proclamations for elections: Provided, the Deseret law is sufficiently certain as to the places of holding and manner of conducting the elections. And yet the election when so held, would not be held by virtue of the Deseret act, but by the law of Congress creating the Territory. For it was by the law of Congress, that the Governor was authorized to do that business.

This leads us to examine the Deseret laws to see whether or not they have provided for the places of elections and the manner of conducting them. On looking into these acts I find many provisions which have no bearing on this subject; I shall therefore confine myself mainly to such as have a bearing on these questions. In them I find a legislative, a judiciary and an executive department. I find an act to establish a judiciary and another to regulate elections. I find counties laid off and divided into precincts; cities incorporated; and roads laid off, &c., &c. In all these things, the acts are not essentially different from the like proceedings in the States.

The election law provides for the election of most of the State and County officers; by it each precinct is an election district. The judges of the county courts are at its March term to name a house or place in each precinct at which the election shall be held; also to appoint two judges and one clerk of elections in each precinct. These judges and clerks are to take an oath to discharge their duties faithfully. The law also provides that the electors in any precinct not provided for, may meet and conduct their election in their own way. Sheriffs, clerks of courts, and justices of the peace, each have their duties to perform in preparing and circulating poll books and counting the returns in the county, certifying the result of the votes in the county to the Secretary of State, which were to be counted in the presence of the Governor, &c. The election was to be by ballot. Now as to the manner of conducting the elections under this law I have not found any serious objections; the only thing apparently wrong is that it does not fix the places of elections, though it provides a method by which the places are to be fixed. Now, if the judges of the county courts did their duties at the March term, and it is a presumption of law that they did until the contrary appears, then the places of holding the elections were fixed by them. Giving to these courts the benefit of the legal presumption the same as to all other like courts, that they discharged their duties unless the contrary be shown; we find no illegality or uncertainty of the place of holding the elections. It does not appear that they did not do their duties; so legally I must presume they did. Besides, I have been informed by some of these judges their duties in this respect were performed.

I therefore conclude the proclamation was not void for uncertainty in not more minutely fixing the places of elections, nor for directing it to be held according to the Deseret election law.

It has been alleged, that aliens voted at the election, and were clerks and judges of the same; and for this reason it was void.

Now, whether aliens voted or not, I do not know; nor have I any official information whether any or all the clerks or judges of the election were aliens. These are questions of fact which require proof to be made to the proper branch of the government, so that the error, if any may be corrected. But suppose it be true that aliens voted, does this render the election void? The answer is, it may, and it may not. It is to be remembered, that in this election there were not any opposing candidates in any of the districts; therefore if one legal vote was given for each member, though all others were illegal, the member would be legally elected.

Suppose some of the clerks and judges of the election were aliens. Does this render the election void? It appears to me rather strong doctrine to hold that a people or body of legal voters are to lose their voice in the Legislative Assembly for the reason that some of the judges or clerks were not competent to hold office. I do not think it necessary to decide whether or not a judge or a clerk of one election only, is an officer within the meaning of the 5th section of the act creating the Territory of Utah. If any member was illegally returned or was not competent to fill the station; the branch of the Legislative Assembly to which such members was elected, had full power to hear the matter, determine the facts, and refuse him a seat.

In so doing, any errors in the voters or judges or clerks of elections, would be examined; and if they were such as render the election of any member illegal, he ought not and as I presume would not be permitted a seat. As a matter of fact it is known to me that one member was elected to the House of Representatives who was in this manner refused a seat.

It is also contended, that inasmuch as this proclamation did not prescribe the qualifications of electors, nor the persons entitled to be elected; it was for this reason void.

Now I do not so understand the law. The Act creating the Government of Utah did not require the Governor to set forth either of these things. It defined both. Both are made clear by the law which every one is presumed to know; and for this reason it was not necessary to set them forth in the proclamation.

It is also contended that officers not authorized by the act, to be elected, were voted for and elected; and for this reason, the election was void.

I believe these facts are true, but the legal conclusion drawn from them I think is erroneous. It appears to me that voting for and electing a class of officers which the Governor was authorized to appoint, was at most only surplusage, which does not vitiate. Besides, the Deseret law required them to be elected, which probably was the reason of the mistake. The act further required the Governor to declare who had been elected; also to fix the time and place of the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly. It is contended this duty has not been discharged; if this be correct then no Legislative Assembly has been legally called together.

I will examine and see what the facts are in regard to this. A short time before the meeting of the Legislative Assembly the Governor issued a proclamation bearing date on the 18th day of September, 1851, in which he named the persons who, he therein declared had been elected, and fixed the time of meeting on the 22d of the same month at the Council House in Great Salt Lake City. This proclamation was printed and circulated, but how extensive its circulation I know not, neither do I think it material to inquire.

This, it has been and still is urged, is fatally different from any proclamation on the file in the office of the Secretary.

The Secretary having left for the States, and having taken with him the funds of the Government, and having left his papers where they are not within my reach, I have no means of knowing wherein this differs, if it differs at all, from the one file in his office, if he has one; except what may be inferred from a letter written by him to the Hon. Willard Richards and W. W. Phelps, bearing date on the 25th of September, 1851. From this I infer that on the 19th of September, the day after the date of the proclamation, it was taken to the Secretary, to be by him sealed with the seal of the Territory; to which he affixed the seal.

The printed one has no place of the seal. If this inference be correct, then the proclamation had the seal of the Territory; but the one printed did not show that fact, though it did show on its face, that the Secretary attested it. If it had the seal of the Territory, it was good; if it had not the seal, it was also good; as the Governors of States and Territories, and the President of the United States, are in the constant habit of doing business officially both with and without attesting the same with the Great Seal.

In 1850-51 President Fillmore issued three proclamations, one without, and two with, the attestation of the Great Seal. See statutes at large, Second Session Thirty-First Congress, Appendix No. I, II and III.

In 1847 President Polk issued two proclamations, both without the attestation of the Great Seal. See statutes at large, First Session, Thirtieth Congress, Appendix No. I and II.

I have examined the proclamations of the Presidents for more than thirty years past, and find more issued without being authenticated by the Great Seal, than with. See Appendices to Little & Brown's Statutes at large.

In getting up and calling together the Legislative Assembly, the Secretary had nothing to do, except the recording of the proceedings of the Governor. This duty the Governor had to perform. In doing which the Secretary had no right to interfere any more than any private citizen. The offices of Governor and Secretary are seperate and distinct; and each incumbent can do lawful acts without the concurrence of the other. The legality of the Governor's proceedings does not depend on the consent of the Secretary, nor on the fact whether he discharges his duty or not. If therefore this proclamation was legal when issued, and I think it was, the subsequent addition of the Seal of the Territory by the Secretary did it neither good nor harm. If it was legal when issued, it continued to be legal whether it was recorced or not; the recording of it not being necessary to its validity, but being done to preserve the evidence of the fact.

Another [illegible] that it was not reasonable as to time.

The law required the Governor to fix the time and place of the first meeting of the Assembly, but the time and place, also the manner in which notice was to be given to the members, and the length of time which should elapse between the notice and meeting, were all submitted to his discretion.

The Governor on the 27th of September, 1851, after the Secretary had concluded to leave, addressed a line to the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Territory, respecting his duties and the duties of Mr. Harris. All the Judges answered this letter, and used among other things, the following language:

"When an officer is invested with a discretionary power, or to execise his judgment in the performance of a duty, there is no power to compel him to obey any mandate interfering with that discretion." With this I am quite satisfied, and think it applies to the Governor as well as to the Secretary.

I have now examined every objection urged against the proceedings of the Governor in relation to the getting up and calling together the Assembly, and find his proceedings to be strictly legal. Finding them legal, I believe it to the right of the President, the right of the United States, and the inhabitants of this Territory to have me take my seat and hold my first Court as required by the act of the Legislative Assembly of Utah; and believing so, I do not hesitate to enter on my duties.

Z. SNOW.

The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY
ORSON HYDE,....Editor and Proprietor
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.,...Printer.

☞ Job Printing promptly, and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1852.

Valedictory.

The Office of the Frontier Guardian, being sold, the time has come for us to resign our charge, and to vacate the Editorial Chair in favor of other, and we trust, more able and efficient hands. The next issue from this establishment will be under the guidance and management of Jacob Dawson, Esq., an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, from Fremont County, who was formerly a member of the Pittsburgh Bar, and connected with the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. This gentleman is not a Mormon, but apparently one of those liberal minded, unassuming men, whose well known qualifications for the business cannot fail to render him an acceptable citizen—a useful member of society, an ornament to the profession, and an honor to the Editorial Chair. Having therefore seen friend Dawson fully installed in office, seated upon the tripod, and wielding the goose-quill Scepter, we feel like making our bow and withdrawing from the Sanctum, bequeathing our mantle and best wishes upon our worthy successor, after having managed and conducted the Guardian three years and one month. But this office, having enlisted our deepest interests and good will, cannot fail to command our respect and attention while we remain in the country; and when nothing of more interest can be found to fill the columns of the paper, we may scribble a little now and then for the Guardian and Sentinel, to benefit, arrange, and order our emigration,—and other matters that may be interesting.

We claim no particular merit as an Editor, yet humble as our exertions have been, we have recorded some sayings and chronicled some events that will be more fully appreciated at a future day. Time is rapidly hurrying us onward to the verge of mortality—to the ocean of eternity! And when we consider that "by our words we shall be justified or condemned," our conscience does not accuse us. Still, we may have erred and spoken unadvisedly in many cases. But we have done our best, and if we have offended any without cause, we are heartily sorry for it, and trust that the sin of ignorance may be winked at.

An Editor's labors are subject to pass the ordeal of a thousand critics, not only as to his style and diction; but the sentiments and principles that he sets forth and advocates, as well as his taste in borrowing and selecting matter from foreign sources. Like the elements of animal life that are ever in motion, and Editor's pen often moves individuals, and sometimes whole communities. They are occasionally moved by a pleasing and gratifying influence, and then again excited to resentment and indignation by sayings adverse to what they consider their interests or reputation. Action and re-action are the great principles that constitute the ebbing and flowing of the tide of nature in every department. All is right. Mind acts upon mind, and matter upon matter. Light cleaveth unto light, truth unto truth, and they know their children and honor them. The children of this world love their home and seek no other. The children of light know the uncertainty of a home in this world, and therefore seek one in the world to come. Could the consummation of our earthly wishes be granted without offending our Creator, or prejudicing our eternal interest and happiness, we would say: Let us be [illegible] [illegible] troubling and the weary are at rest," while no shadow or cloud eclipses or obstructs our hopes of a peaceful and blessed hereafter. Nevertheless, not our will; but thine Oh Father, be done! Let our strength be according to our day, and we ask no more.

To our brethren of the Press, we feel to tender our sincere thanks for favors by the way of weekly exchanges for our semi-monthly. We have been kindly and respectfully treated by the Press in general. The St. Louis Republican has taken a correct view of Mormon affairs in the main; and the Union has also been mild, conciliatory and friendly disposed. In short, with two exceptions, we have no particular fault to find with any of our contemporaries. The St. Joseph Gazette, and Iowa Capitol Reporter are the two exceptions. The Editors may be good men, but they have rather an odd way of showing it. We have had a little sparring with Br. Holly, of the Sentinel, and though he declines endorsing our views, we do not feel disposed to cast him out of our books.

If any class of men in this wide world deserve the gratitude of the masses of community, it is the Editorial Corps. No profession or calling subjects its incumbents to responsibilities so great—to criticisms so cold and severe—to labors of mind and body so arduous—to anxieties so keen, and to energies so untiring as that of an Editor of a public Journal: Yet like a country or village School-master who rears and [illegible] in the Juvenile mind, he is too often rewarded with inattention, ingratitude,—and sometimes with curses for his labors of love, and toil to promote mental, moral, and physical improvement.

The political atmosphere is charged with electricity over many nations. Their sky begins to be overcast with strange and angry clouds, showing that the God of War is manœuvering and drilling his forces, preparatory to that day when the Sun shall refuse to shine—the Moon turn to blood, and the constellations of the Heavens thrown into confusion and disorder, while hail and fire mingled with blood, witness that the seven destroying angels, holding their commission from the Almighty and having the trump of woe to sound, have commenced the work of desolation on the earth. We are called a "Prophet Editor" a "Phrophet Brother," &c., by some of our Editorial friends; and they will not fault us if we conscientiously tell them to prepare for stormy times, not only abroad; but at home also. You cannot appreciate our feelings—you cannot see or feel as we do, because you doubt the truths that Heaven has revealed in these last days. But with the feelings of a Brother we tell you that God has spoken to his creature man in our day, and has declared that plague, war, and desolation shall be visited upon the nations, that peradventure the people may learn righteousness: And if he has spoken through organs that have neither beauty or comliness, do not hastily reject the word. Or if he has employed the weak and base things of the world as his organs, consider well the facts and truths that are communicated. When a man pays you his subscription money, you do not refuse it because you think the hand dirty that tenders it. The money is what you are interested in. It is not the appearance of the hand that presents it. Stumble not, therefore, at the appearance of the messenger; but consider the message, remembering that the most delicious fruits—the choicest food, and the purest water are presented, by natures hand, to your lips, from the apparent dirty and filthy earth.

We retire from the Press for the present: but we bequeath upon it our blessing and good-will; and likewise upon all those who conduct it with upright motives, and with a desire that sterling truth may be exalted in the earth, and wave her imperial scepter over the benighted millions that are now comparatively strangers to her charms. The Press is the gift of Heaven to man; and in our country it is FREE! May its freedom never be restricted or abridged! And none but bigots and tyrants can possess a heart to bridle its tongue. A virtuous and an intelligent Printer is a polished arrow in the quiver of truth. He possesses an art, honored of God—loved and cherished by all the wise and good on earth. He is a nobleman, a prince, and often a Savior to his friends and country. The pen and the press, controled by wise heads and liberal and generous hearts, are the great bulwark of liberty and Independence, and the safe-guard of our free and Heaven-born institutions. May they never be unequally yoked together; and may the Press be free on Columbia's soil,

"While the earth bears a plant
Or the ocean rolls a wave."

We ask, at the close of our valedictory, that our friends will give heed to our former counsel,—We ask also a liberal support for the Guardian and Sentinel, that our successor may be encouraged in his undertaking, assuring him that our Flag never was struck to an enemy—that we never began a war, and were never driven from the field. We have fought some severe battles in which more ink than blood was shed "And the rocket's red glare, bombs bursting in air, Gave proof through the night that OUR FLAG WAS STILL THERE."

If our country or country's laws have any demands on us, we reside in Kanesville, Pottawatamie County, Iowa; and probably may be found here for the greater part of the time until the latter end of May next. If we have done any thing worthy of death or of bonds, we refuse not to abide the consequences or penalty. Our future course will most likely be just about as it has been, let us be where we may. If we deviate at all, we hope we may avoid all our former errors, and walk in the uninterrupted sun-shine of truth. May God bless his Church and people, and overrule the acts of our nation in a way to secure to herself and to the Church the greatest possible good,—and thus we ever expect to pray.

Salvation, the way to obtain it, and the press should ever be alike free to all. Withhold the liberty and freedom of any one of these from any people, and it is a just cause of war. Provided that people use not these liberties to the injury of others.

Thankful to our friends for the many favors of which they have made us the recipient, we tender to them our cordial good-will, and retire for the present, from the Editorial galaxy.

COMMON SENSE will teach any man, if he will be governed by it, that for the honor of a good cause, he should sacrifice his own individual desires and inclinations to a certain extent, avoiding the appearance of evil, and securing to himself a name that can never perish. The wise should profit by a timely word.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at this office, five hundred bushels of [illegible]

PROSPECTUS
FOR PUBLISHING THE
FRONTIER GUARDIAN
AND IOWA SENTINEL,
Weekly.

The subscribers, having purchased the Office of the Frontier Guardian, in Kanesville, Iowa, propose publishing a weekly newspaper, under the above head; to commence the First of March, 1852. The GUARDIAN AND SENTINEL will be devoted to Politics, Literature, Arts, Sciences, and to the General news of the day. It will take no part in religious controversies or disputes; but will treat all sects and creeds with due respect and civility.

In politics, it will be essentially WHIG; but its columns will be open to free discussion for all parties. All communications will be inserted that are respectful, and that tend to the public good.

Terms—**Two Dollars a Year in Advance.**

It will be Edited by JACOB DAWSON, who has had some experience in conducting a journal; and hopes, by strict application to business, to merit public confidence, and to receive a liberal share of the patronage of his fellow citizens.

JACOB DAWSON & CO.

To the Friends and Patrons of the Frontier Guardian.

We have not time, at present to say much to you in regard to our position, in assuming the Editorial chair in the office of the Guardian, and the retiring of its able (former) Editor, Elder ORSON HYDE; but we will endeavor to give you an outline of what we intend to do, and what we mean by the different points hinted at, in our Prospectus, in the next issue; which will be on Thursday, the 4th day of March, under the head of THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN AND IOWA SENTINEL, and will be issued weekly, instead of Semi-monthly, and those who have paid in advance for the Guardian, will be supplied with the same number of papers as if the change had not taken place; but they will get their numbers in just half the time as if it had continued Semi-Monthly.

As Elder Hyde has delivered his farewell address, made his bow, taken up his hat, and is about to leave us in full possession of the Sanctorum, we will thank him very kindly for his courtesy to us, and for his favorable allusion to us in his remarks to you, and will endeavor to demean ourself in such a manner, as in some degree to merit your confidence and his. Now we will bid him a good morning, and invite him to call often, and see how we prosper. As he will still feel interested in the concern, our columns being open to him for any communication tending to arrange and facilitate the emigration of his people and brethren to the West. With these few remarks we close at present.

JACOB DAWSON.

Fruit Seeds and Pits.

It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, that fruit trees can be successfully cultivated in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. We have seen ripe peaches there, and have handled them. We have also seen the sturdy little trees, bending under the weight of their delicious fruit in that lonely and secluded Valley.

Therefore, it is the earnest wish of the people of that section, that their friends in the "States," who contemplate removing there this Spring, take with them plenty of apple seeds, peach stones and grape seeds; and all other useful fruit seeds that can be obtained. We endorse their request; and say, that no family ought to go to the Valley without supplying themselves, if possible, with a good stock of fruit seeds; particularly apple, peach, plum and grape, (tame or cultivated.)

Wm. C. Staines, of Salt Lake City, is a great horticulturist,—and will be glad to impart any information to new settlers upon fruit growing in that climate, and will allow them a fair compensation for any of the above named seeds. Take apple seeds and peach stones in particular. Do not go without such seeds, especcially if you live where you can beg or buy them, or save them from the apples you eat and use.

Judge Snow on Utah Affairs.

We give, in to-day's paper, the legal opinion of Judge Snow upon the course pursued by Governor Brigham Young, in the discharge of his official duties, as Governor of the Territory of Utah. It is copied from the "*Deseret News*," and will be read with interest by every one that may see it. It is an able document, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of the public. We are proud to own such a document emanating from a Mormon Judge. It shows a well trained and well balanced mind. The reasoning is purely logical, illustrations lucid, and conclusions irresistible, upon all points that he touches. Had the other officers remained at their posts with Judge Snow, and endured a little longer, it is our belief they would have done greater credit to themselves, greater good to the Territory, and reflected more honor upon the appointing power in the city of Washington.

Kanesville.

It is most ardently hoped and wished by, not only the citizens of this town, but by those of the entire country; and in short, by the great bulk and mass of the people in Western Iowa, of all political and religious creeds, and by those of no creed at all, that Congress will make a donation of ONE MILE SQUARE of land, covering the present site of our town for the benefit of the same, according to Preamble and Memorial, forwarded by the citizens here to our Representative in Congress, Hon. Bernhart Henn, who it seems, is active in enquiring into Indian depredations committed on this Western Frontier of our State; and who seems to be interested for Western Iowa. "Be not weary in well doing."

Our citizens cherish the most lively hopes that the entire delegation from Iowa, will use their utmost exertions to procure the passage of a bill, securing said grant of land which is asked and prayed for by the petioners. This is not a Whig or Democratic measure. It is neither Mormon nor Anti-Mormon; but it is a measure devoutly desired by the mass to see perfected: and we say it is RIGHT AND JUST; and due to the citizens of this *Frontier*. Our delegation will lose no influence by securing the passage of such a bill, at the present session of Congress.

Corn.

Our farmers may rest assured that corn will command this Spring, a fair and living price if they are not too much in a hurry about selling it, at the [illegible] that are now offered.

Why is an Editor like a silly dog? Because he barks for every body, and is often rewarded with [illegible]

Where is Our Eastern Mail.

We have seen a gentleman direct from Fort Desmoine who says that our Mail is lying at the latter place, about four bushels. It has failed entirely for the last two trips. We hear that the reason of this delay is, the Ferry Boat at Desmoine is not running; and though the carriage and team are on this side, the driver will not start till he gets a team from the other side that pleases him better. Our informant tells us that he swam his horse without trouble. How easy it would be to cross the Mail bags in a skiff, swim the horses and hitch up if there was a proper disposition to discharge their duty.

Thus, Pottawatamie, Mills, and Fremont counties must be deprived of their mail matter for two or three weeks, because a driver did not like to drive the team that was already on this side the river. Is not this *some* in the West? No, not much! We get but little.

Next, perhaps, we shall be deprived of our mail because a horses shoe is loose, or a linch pin gone from the carriage, or the driver could not get his dram, or the carriage want greasing; or some other insurmountable obstacle. Wonderful causes of delay! Will not those who have the power to regulate these things, notice such promptness and apply a remedy?

Baurak-Ale and Beneemy, are names given to Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, in one chapter of the sacred records of our Church. We were present when that portion of our records was made, and so it was said and understood at the time: and now to see certain upstart impostors assume those names to cover their wickedness and to obtain an influence by something mysterious which their own names would deprive them of, reminds us of the Monkey who stole the General's coat and tried to take command of the army. Lucifer might steal and wear the mantle of Gabriel, and it might make him "nigh unto an angel of light,—yet a devil still. In times of trial, there are always some who desire an easier and more convenient doctrine,—a doctrine more consonant with their ease and earthly comforts: These, God hath said he would accommodate by sending them strong delusion that they might believe a lie and be damned who believed not the truth. Jesus said, "Blessed is he whosoever is not offended in me."

Thus, for the accommodation of the unbelieving and luke warm, a Strang, a modern Baneemy, a Baurak-Ale, &c. &c., are sent of God with strong delusion, like the lying spirit was sent of God into the hearts of Ahab's prophets. In the time of harvest, God will gather the good seed, and the tares also. The good seed he takes to himself and gives to the devil the tares. It is but right that every claimant should have his own; and no honest man can object to it. If there was a rich gold mine in the Valley, Strang and Baneemy would go into the shade, as they will any how. The God of this world may blind his dupes, but cannot blind the children of light. All is going right. We will acknowledge the hand of God in all things.

Banking.

Why will the State of Iowa practice what her laws prohibit? Because she is forced by stern necessity to do it. By issuing bills or warrants of "PROMISE TO PAY." She proves to every body the utter fallacy of this exploded party dogma,—exploded in the very treasury of the State, in the very face and eyes of her highest officials. Every county almost is forced to do the same. Why will she deny this privilege and right to the business portion of her citizens? Why worship a "Golden Calf," that can neither see, hear, feel, know, or relieve your wants? This policy forces her citizens to buy bills of exchange in the shape of unauthorized shin plasters, at from one to two per cent premium. Foreign bills are thus thrown into circulation in our State, and become the circulating currency, based upon individual responsibility only. To-day, a man may have $5,000 of this unauthorized trash,—and to-morrow it may not be worth stubble. This is the deranged and precarious condition into which Democratic measures have plunged the finances of the State. Illinois, though a Democratic State, has come to her senses; and by a union of the Whigs and business Democrats, she has passed a general banking law. She has seen her error and renounced it. Why will not Iowa see? If she does not pretty soon, Democracy will loos its grasp on the reins of the the civil government of our rich and fertile State. The increase of business, and the wants and necessities of the people will lead them to speak in thunder tones at the ballot box, and burst asunder the narrow limits and bonds of that misguided and ungenerous policy that would take her children's bread, and give it to strangers.

Vaccine Matter.

At the time when there were two or three cases of Small Pox in our County, Doctor Luke Johnson volunteered, at the request of the citizens, to procure the genuine vaccine matter. He inoculated a cow with the Small Pox virus. In this, he met with some opposition from those who claimed to know that such a course was erroneous. He persevered however, and was successful in obtaining the genuine matter, which has been abundantly proven by happy experiment in the arms of hundreds. He keeps the genuine matter constantly on hand taken directly from the cow; and the public may rely upon the safety and efficacy of his vaccinnations. None should neglect this antidote against the loathsome Small Pox. Orders for the matter from a distance can now be filled.

Lamentable Accident.

On the 8th inst., an inquest was held, by Coroner Ellsworth, at Council Point, in this County, on the body of Mr. Joel M. Weldon, who was found rolled up in a blanket upon a burning Coal pit which he was engaged in tending. He probably lay down on the pit because it was warm, and went to sleep, and was smothered and suffocated, his feet and hands being badly burned. It was in the night. A verdict was rendered accordingly.

Mr. Weldon was an excellent citizen and, we believe, a good man. He has left a wife and many friends to mourn his loss.

Recommendation.

The civil officers of our County who contemplate removing West this Spring, should make such timely arrangements about vacancies that are likely to occur, as may be necessary to insure an unbroken chain in the political government of the County. [illegible]

The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1852.

STARTLING TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.

FIVE DAYS FROM NEW YORK TO THIS OFFICE, AND TWENTY DAYS FROM LIVERPOOL.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Major J. E. Barrow, for forwarding us the report from St. Joseph, Missouri:

"The Liverpool telegragh from London gives a report of a threatened invasion of England, by Louis Napoleon. The report was currently believed in London.

The Government has ordered 30,000 stand of rms from Birmingham, and 25,000 troops to London.

Orders have been sent to all the principal commanders of ships, to return to England with all dispatch."

Austria and Russia have probably formed a secret alliance with Louis Napoleon. If this be true, the United States can only look upon England as her ally in the van.

Zeal for Law and Order.

We are pleased to see certain members of the bar so loyal and patriotic to sustain the laws of Iowa, as they have shown themselves at a recent public meeting, and also in a handbill respecting the treatment of the Indians. After this, we shall expect to see no one of them withdraw or absent himself from an important committee appointed by the citizens to draft resolutions upon the subject of law and order, as on a former occasion. The strict observance of the law is what every good citizen should regard. The declaration is made, that if any man hickories an Indian in this town according to Major Barrow's letter, the law against assault and battery shall be enforced against him. We are led to inquire whether such a declaration is the result of a purely patriotic impulse to have the code of Iowa duly enforced? Charity would say, yes! But we will give you a key by which you may know for certain. There are certain places in this town where liquor is retailed by the drink. Will any dispute this? If so, will they not put us to the test to prove it? We call these places "*grog shops*," where the root of most of our troubles exists. The legislature of our State have marked this traffic, an offence against the laws, of a greater magnitude than that of an assault and battery under ordinary circumstances. Now, when these legal gentlemen will enforce the law against this unlawful traffic in ardent spirits, the proof of which can be readily obtained, we will call them gentlemen, and not object to any one of them receiving an appointment to the office of Judge, in case of a vacancy, which is likely to occur. But if they do not enforce the law against these groceries, then let them be silent about Maj. Barrow's letter concerning hickorying the Indians. For an unlawful traffic with the Indians in liquor, &c., is one of the principal causes that renders the hickory necessary. If any depredation is committed by the Indians on this side, then Major Barrow is censured for not keeping his Indians at home. If the unlawful traffic on this side with the Indians vexes the Major, and provokes him to recommend strong and salutary measures,—though not, perhaps, according to the letter of the statue, the poor Major is then bamboozled and raked down

The truth of the whole matter is just about here. Stop the liquor trade on this side, and the fallow ground is broken up. If men of talents would direct their energies right here at home against the liquor traffic, they would contribute more to the public good, than by making a government officer an offender for a word, who seeks by all reasonable means, in this absence of an armed force, to keep the Indians in their own territory. We do not know who has sold or given liquor to the Indians on this side; but several of them have been drunk, and we conclude that Mr. Somebody has furnished them liquor.

"The Church is feverish and disordered when zeal runs high and charity low."

Guardian Office.

BACK NUMBERS of the Guardian, Books of Doctrine and Covenants, Hymn Books, Mormon guides across the plains, School Books, Slate and Lead pencils, Writing Paper, Olive Oil, Dried Apples, Sugar, Tea and Coffee, for sale at this Office.

Read.

One Tierce of Crockery Ware in store belonging to William Cutler—deceased, in the Valley of the Salt Lake. His friends can have it by calling at this Office and paying charges; or it will be sold at public sale.

The Council of administration at Fort Kearney O. R., has appointed W. R. English, Esq., of Austin, Fremont County, Iowa, Sutler, in place of R. and W. Campbell, of St. Louis, Missouri, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Rich.

It is too rich to suppress,—therefore we publish the quotation. The St. Louis Republican thinks that the returning officers from Utah in their Official report, have offered no new reasons or facts for deserting their posts. While we are willing to give that Journal credit for general correctness, we think the following from their Official Report, an addition to their former reports; and indeed, the hinge on which they turned from their posts of duty in that distant land.

"We deem it our duty to state in this official communication, that polygamy, or plurality of wives, is openly avowed and practised in the Territory, under the sanction and in obedience to the direct commands of the Church. So universal is this practice, that very few, if any, leading men in that community can be found who have not more than one wife each, which creates a monopoly, and which was peculiarly hard upon the officers sent to reside there"

The reader will observe the word "Monopoly" in the above extract. If the officers had said that the practice of polygamy among the Mormons rendered their stay in that Territory unpleasant, and obnoxious to themselves, it would have betrayed no improper sentiment. But when they talk about this "*monopoly*" making it "*peculiarly hard*" for them, the subject changes its complexion. So they left, came home, and cry "sour grapes" in Washington, because others monopolized them all, and they, (poor fellows) got none.

The foregoing quotation and comments, we are satisfied, give a faithful illustration of the peculiar character of one of the officers with whom we had the best opportunity of forming an acquaintance. Of the character of the other officers, in this respect, we claim no particular knowledge, except what we infer from the facts set forth over their own signatures.

Letter to Orson Hyde.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
November 29th, 1851.

DEAR BROTHER:—A line from Br. S. W. Richards informs us of your loss of mules on your return. It seems indeed that the Indians have a particular spite against you. Since you left this place, myself in company with Br's Kimball, Professors Pratt and Carrington, George A. Smith, Judge Snow, and several others accompanied the Committee to Parowan Valley, who were appointed to locate the Seat of Government for this Territory. We found a beautiful site on a Creek, heretofore known as Chalk Creek, the Indian name of which is Nuquin. You will learn the particulars of the trip, as also more extended particulars from the Deseret News, the improved appearance of which in amount of matter and size cannot fail to recommend itself to the patronage of all the Saints.

Since our return my health has not been as good as could be wished, although I have been about the most of the time. The times are continuing rather dull for the merchants and traders, but we find plenty to do. The Tabernacle is progressing, and will if the present fine weather continues, soon be secured and ready for use although we de not expect to fully finish it before Spring.

Our other buildings are principally covered, and all the works seem to be progressing as well as could be expected at this inclement season of the year.

The Indians are generally peacably inclined at the present time, and in fact all seems quiet and peaceful throughout all the settlements in the vallies of the mountains.

The settlements are now becoming quite extended. The two settlements made this Fall in Juab, on Salt Creek, and Millard County, on Nuquin, render it quite safe to travel with but a small escort from here to Parowan, in Iron County. There is also an extension of that settlement South about twenty-five miles, on what has been known on the Big Muddy, now called Coal Creek, being the Creek, in the Kanyon of which Coal is found. Br. Carruthers has been appointed to preside at that place, and about seventy men have located there. Br. Bladen and others who understand the manufacturing of Iron, are in the Company, and we indulge the hope of soon having the pleasure of announcing the IRON MANUFACTORY, in successful operation. We can now travel to that place by making about thirty-five miles a day, without camping away from settlements, more than two or three nights, a distance of two hundred and eighty-five miles. We have made arrangements with the brethren of San Pete, to furnish on the ground early in the Spring, in Fillmore City, all the Joiner work ready prepared for the State House, one wing of which we contemplate having in readiness for the next winter's Legislature.

I observe an article in your paper concerning a letter published in the St. Louis Intelligencer. I do not know that it is worth while to pay any attention to such nonsense, the name of the man who wrote the letter is Major Singer. He was embroiled in difficulty all winter with a man whose name I do not remember, though not a Mormon, and finally got into law suits, which rather terminated against him and applied to me to assist him. I used all the influence for him that I could to induce the officers to give their costs so that his property should not be sacrificed that he might not be prevented from pursuing his journey. They did so, and he together with all the rest, went on together as I am informed.

Bishop Clark could give you all the particulars if it shall become necessary to inquire any further into the matter, as it all occurred in his vicinity, and if I mistake not partially before him.

Presuming that you are very busy preparing to emigrate hither in the Spring, and hoping to see you here with your establishment in successful operation at an early day.

I close by subscribing myself,

Your Friend and Brother,
In the Gospel of Peace,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Utah and Congress.

In the *House of Representatives* on the 10th ult. the following proceedings were had:

By unanimous consent, a message from the President, transmitting a report to the State Department, upon the condition of things in Utah, from the returned United States territorial officers, were presented to the House.

Mr. Polk conceived this to be an important matter. He moved its reference to the committee on territories, and that it be printed.

Mr. Bernhisel, taking the floor, moved that this report be referred to the committee on the judiciary, and that it be printed, and addressed the House, holding that the report was a gross libel upon Governor Young, and the Mormons from end to end. He designed at the proper time to move for the appointment of a commissioner to repair to Utah to take testimony, the result of which, he knew, would be to prove the gross falsehood of the representations of the returning United States officers of the territories.

Messrs. Stuart and Clingman (members of that committee) argued to show that this report should appropriately go to the committee on territories.

Mr. Clingman then moved the previous question, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Giddings, who sustained the motion of Mr. Bernhisel, for the reference to the committee on the judiciary.

Mr. McDanahan advocated the reference to the committee on territories.

Mr. Bernhisel withdrew the motion to refer to the bommitte on the judiciary.

A motion to adjourn being made here, it was not agreed to.

The reading of the report being called for, it was not ordered by the House; and it was next referred to the committee on territories, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bernhisel desired leave to move a resolution giving the committee on Territories power to send for persons and papers in considering this report; also for the appointment of a commissioner by the Speaker to proceed to Utah to take testimony in the case, and to authorise the delegate to employ counsel for the Mormons in the case at the public charge.

But, many members objecting, leave to introduce this resolution was not granted.

On the Death of a Young Brother.

BY MISS LAURA M. HYDE.

Softly fall the dews of evening
O'er that loved one's early grave,—
Yet to think of him is pleasing
For our Jesus died to save.

Forest trees o'er him are waving
Fleecy boughs in verdure drest;
And the little streamlet's laving
The sweet water lillie's crest.

These mark the spot where we weeping
Laid him down to sleep in dust;
And it seem'd our hearts were breaking,
But in God we put our trust.

Though we hope he is enjoying,
Pleasures with the kindred blest;
Still a sister's heart is yearning
For the one her love caressed.

In the grave we left him lying,
And we wait with anxious eyes,
'Till the trump of God is sounding,
When that lov'd one will arise.

Query!

If Governor Young of Utah, is so disloyal to the Government of the United States, and its officers as some would have him to be; why should he name the Seat of Government, FILLMORE City, and the County, MILLARD County? We answer, it is because that the Governor cherishes the most amicable feelings toward the present Excutive! Read the following from the Deseret News, of November 29th, 1851.

President's Visit South.

On the 21st of Oct., ult., Presidents Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, and elder George A. Smith, the Board of Commissioners for locating the Seat of Government for Utah, his honor Judge Snow, Gen. D. H. Wells, Major Rose, Sub Indian Agent, and several other citizens, left G. S. L. City, on a southerly tour, for Pauvan Valley.

Passing through Utah and Juab vallies, by the lower ford of the Sevier, and across Lake Valley, in 151 miles they reached Chalk Creek, in Pauvan Valley October 28th.

October 29th, the site for the Seat of Government was determined, about one mile east of the ford, at the west slope of the table lands, lying on each side of Chalk Creek, and the survey thereof began; this City is called Fillmore, and the County Millard The few Indians who appeared at the City, professed very great friendship, and promised good behavior to Bishop Call and company, who were on the ground, ready to build a fort forthwith, a work preparatory to fencing fields, and building up the City.

The Governor and company returned by way of San Pete Valley, where Judge Snow organized the Court of the 2d Judicial District, at the City of Manti, the County of San Pete, and reached G. S. L. City on the 7th inst.

The health of the whole party was good, the weather delightful, the vallies lovely; and the company were received in all the settlements with the highest marks of consideration and gladness; and the unity, contentment, and prosperity of the settlements visited, are truly wonderful to any person who was acquainted with this country only four years ago. The report of the Commissioners, and history of the country on the route, we anticipate for next.

Who is the worst person in town? He or she who has much evil to say of many! and little good of any.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Hon. John M. Bernhisel, of Utah—Hon. B. Henn, of Iowa, and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, will accept our thanks for public favors.

Railroad.

We are decidedly in favor of the Great Central Route for the construction of a Railroad from Lafayette, Indiana, by the way of Peoria and Burlington, to the Missouri river, near Kanesvile. This is the Great Central Route, and we are in for it We have signed the Memorial,

Award.

"My Native Land" by "MYSELF," draws the highest prize. If "VIRGINIA," on "Evening Thoughts and the Dying Scholar" had not been incorrect in measure, she might have bourne off the Palm. Her productions are sweet and chaste. "Random Thoughts on Day and Night," by "KANESVILLINA," the best prose. "BY MYSELF" on "Hope," incorrect. "Hope" is not "the prime mover of all our actions," but Faith is. Faith is the incentive, and Hope the prospective. Still, it is a well written piece. "MYSELF and KANESVILLINA" are the same person. She can therefore only draw one prize.

Ourself may therefore expect to receive a visit from "MYSELF," and ourself will pay to "MYSELF," Three Dollars, and ourself will pay to Miss "VIRGINIA," Two Dollars. The sum and substance of the award by the respective Judges. Please call and receive your prize money.

The election in Great Salt Lake county, on Saturday, November 15th, resulted in the choice of Edward Hunter and Orson Pratt, as Counsellors, and John Brown Representative, to the Legislative Assembly.—[Deseret News.

International Monthly Magazine.

The January number of this valuable Periodical is before us; it contains a brief review of historical facts that we think cannot fail to amuse the reader.

The views of the Editor relative to the *Bloomer Costume*, are rather too hasty and severe, although reasonable. Many of the fair, out of respect to American *gender* and go-ahead-itiveness have put on the garb, more out respect to country, than to the notoriety gained by its appearance; while at the same time its adaptation to female modesty has not been fully considered by them. Therefore we remain the virtuous and good ladies from the following odium: "That a really respectable lady has never yet assumed the Bloomer Costume." And hereafter we hope she never will.

Several advertisements are crowded out this week. They will appear in our next.

FAIRFIELD, Jan. 16th, 1852.

State Whig Convention.

There will be a State Whig Convention, held in Iowa City, Thursday, the 26th Febuary next. Each County being entitled to the same number of Delegates that they have Senators and Representatives in the Legislature. They are therefore requested to hold meetings in the different counties and send up Delegates accordingly.

By order of the Committee,
A. B. PORTER, Chairman.

Married.

At North Pigeon, by Elder Joshua Hall, on the 25th ult., Mr. WILLIAM BEAL to Mrs. ELIZA JANES HARDY, both of this County.

Mr. THOMAS WINN to Miss PHEBE ORTON, Jan. 17th.

Mr. ELI B. HAMILTON, to Miss SARAH ORTON, Feb. 1st.

Mr. HIRAM VANLEUVEN to Miss NANCY E. BENNETT, Feb. 5th, 1852, by Elder G. C. Snow, all of Carterville.

Died.

At Council Point, on the 8th ult., ORLIVA, daughter of Orrin D. and Flavilla Farlin, aged 19 months.

In St. Joseph, Mo., on the 16th day of December, 1851, MARY GREENALGH. Aged 37 years.

She has left a family of small children to mourn a mother's loss. She was formerly from England having joined the Church there, and passed through all the persecutions in Illinois, is now gone to reap the reward of the righteous in a world without end.

New Advertisements.

From the Deseret News.

Important to the Saints.

Read the following and be governed thereby!

THINGS WANTED.—A few tons of nails, of various sizes, from window blind brads to twelve pennies; not a pound to be had in this city, for gold, that we know of

Five hundred envelopes wanted at our office, for posting official documents. If there are any in this city, we wish our friends would inform us where.

CONSOLATION.—For the consolation of those who are living out of doors for want of nails to build houses, we would observe that a company has recently gone to Iron county, for the purpose of erecting a furnace; and if they are successful, as we confidently anticipate they will be, not many years? no! months will not pass before they will have iron in our market; then if a machine can be procured we can make our own nails, with which to build our houses. But a pound of nails is so much heavier than a pound of feathers, silks, or even broadcloth, that no one can afford to transport them for less than fifty per cent additional cost upon cartage, and impossible to be had at that extra. Therefore, those who may be immigrating to this place within a year or two, had better bring *nails*, if they want a *ready sale* for their *goods*; and as to envelopes, we understand a paper mill has commenced, or is about commencing to be built on Cottonwood, and those brethren in the vicinity of the mill will do well to put in their labor tithing, and help build said mill as fast as possible, so that we can have envelopes of our own, *home, domestic manufacture*. But what shall we do for rags? Let all the people of Deseret save their rags, *every one of their rags*; and pretty soon they will be better than gold, for they will buy nails and envelopes, but gold will buy neither at present.

Monies Received Since Feb. 6, 1852.

Harris Grove Ass'n	2 60	James Snow,			50
J W Pierce,	50	James Bennett,			50
Philip Ballard,	50	James Kilfoyle,			50
Jacob Zundel,	50	Benj. Aber;			50
John Zundel,	50	Murdock McKenzie,			50
Moses A Vince,	1 00	Wm Morgan,			50
Charles Lapworth,	50	T B Graham,			50
Benj. Bullock,	1 00	Justin J Johnson;			50
John Cummings,	50	A G Ingarm;			50
Isaac Bullock, Esq.,	50	George Brown;			50
John Mathews,	50	David Wood,			50
J J Singleton,	2 50	Samuel Gates,			50
C H Bassett,	2 50	Abraham Shaw,			50
John Ormond,	1 00	John H. Moore;			50
Samuel Keele,	50	Daniel R Allen;			50
Huntington Johnson,	50	James Wareham,			50
David Devol,	50	Orrin Jefferds,			40
A D Boynton,	1 10	A S Stanley,		2	40
Jacob Morris,	50	Alvira Whittaker,			60
Harriet Parker,	50	John Andrews,			50
Ezra Carter,	1 35	Eli B Kelsey,		3	35
Andrew Wheelock,	40	Mrs Naomi Sheets,		1	85
Josephus Hatch,	50	James Ranlall,			50
Samuel Allis,	1 50	Jona. Browning,		1	00
Hiram Hoyt,	1 00	H A Tefry,			50
Nathan Lidgett,	50	Washington Lemoh,			50
C Southworth,	50	John Pettingill,			80
Peter Richardson,	50	Laura Owen,		1	00
Wm. Parker,	50	W R English		2	00
John L Butler,	50	O D Farlin,			50
Sarah Lancaster,	50	Daniel Jackson;			95
W K Barton,	75	John Tidwell,			50
Hiram Oakes,	50	Charles W Thomas,			50

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration, from under the hand of Thomas Burdick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawattamie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Wm. B. Pearson, deceased; dated Jan 10, 1852.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters: Otherwise, they will be barred as the law directs.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Administrator.

Kanesville, Feb. 6, 1852.

The Frontier Guardian.

POETRY.

The Slanderer.

BY MRS. A. M. HEMMENWAY.

Go, search creation's wide domain,
From south to northern pole;
No being half so mean is found,
That o'er possessed a soul.

From home to home these demons go,
Their neighbor's faults proclaim;
With falsehood dark and deep they strive,
To blast the fairest name.

These treacherous foes are often seen
In sanctimonious guise;
While on their vile deceitful tongues,
The deadly venom lies.

E'en friendship's charm by them is riven—
The friends on whom we trust,
Oft blinded by their slanderous tales,
Are scattered like the dust.

Perchance we meet—they know us not,
Their smile has passed away;
The heart that once with kindness beat
Is chilled in cold dismay.

'Tis then a deep and painful thrill
Steals through the wounded breast,
That seems to crush each noble thought
That o'er the heart possessed.

No poisonous winds that swept the plain,
Can with their tongue compare:
For oft they pierce the silent tomb,
To wreak their vengeance there.

The bitter wrong may lie concealed,
May now securely sleep;
Yet slander, though it slumbers long,
Its sure reward shall reap.

MISCELLANY.

Hints for Social Life—Suicide.

Dr. W. H. Cook contends, not only that suicide is one of the most fearful crimes in the calendar, but that any course of action that injures the system or shortens life is a form of suicide, and will be rewarded as such at the last great judgement, particularly when those who have been following such a course, have been warned of its fatal tendency. He then specifies the following as among the habits of the age, by which health is impaired and premature death is secured:

Wearing thin shoes on a damp night and in rainy weather.

Building on the "air-tight principle."

Leading a life of enfeebling, stupid laziness, and keeping the mind in a round of unnatural excitement by reading novels.

Going to balls through all sorts of weather in the thinnest possible dress.

Dancing in crowded rooms till in a complete perspiration, and then going home thro' the damp air.

Sleeping on feather beds in seven-by-nine bed-rooms.

Surfeiting on hot and high stimulating dishes.

Beginning in childhood on tea, and going on from one step of stimulation to another, through coffee, chewing, smoking and drinking; marrying in haste, [illegible] companion, and living the rest of life in mental dissatisfaction.

Living encased in dirt because too lazy to bathe the body.

Eating without taking time to masticate the food.

Allowing the love of gain so to absorb our minds, as not to leave us time to attend to health.

Following an unhealthy occupation because money can be made by it.

Tempting the appetite with niceties when the stomach says, No.

Contriving to keep in a continual worry about something or nothing.

Retiring at midnight and rising at noon.

Gormandizing between meals.

Neglecting to take proper care of yourself when a simple disease first appears.—[Iowa Star.

Five Hundred Persons Destroyed by a Water Spout.

On Saturday intelligence was received at Lloyd's, London, under date Malta, Monday, the 8th ultimo, of a most awful occurrence, at the Island off Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water-spouts accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena described the water-spouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, and, as far as could be judged, at a quarter of a mile apart, traveling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle and sheep raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hail stones of enormous size, and masses of ice. Going over Castellamarre, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed two hundred of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upward of five hundred persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbor suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed, and their crews drowned. After the occurrence, numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.—[St. Louis Times.

Use of Good Men in Bad Times.

It is very necessary that good men should live in very bad times, not only to reprieve a wicked world, that God may not utterly destroy it as he once did in the days of Noah, when all flesh had corrupted its way; but also to season human conversation, to give check to wickedness, and to revive the practice of virtue by some great and bright examples, and to redress those violences and injuries which are done under the sun; at least to struggle and contend with a corrupt age, which will put some stop to the growing evil, and scatter such seeds of virtue as will spring up in times to [illegible] care of the world, that [illegible] in the neighborhood of patterns that [illegible] have upon excellent [illegible] to be made on purpose [illegible] the torrent, and to [illegible] the authority of [illegible].

Interesting Hebrew Relic.

By the politeness of Col. Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, we have been shown a relic of great rarity and interest, left for a few days at the Bureau. It was brought from the Pottawatamie Reservation, on the Kansas river, by Dr. Lykins, who has been residing there nearly twenty years out of thirty he has spent on the frontier. It consists of four small rolls or strips of parchment, closely packed in the small compartments of a little box or locket of about an inch cubical content. On these parchments are written, in a style of unsurpassed excellence, and far more beautiful than print, portions of the Pentateuch, to be worn as frontlets, and intended as stimulants to the memory and moral sense.

Dr. Lykins obtained it from Pategwe, a Pottawatamie, who got it from his grandmother, a very old woman. It has been in this particular family about fifty years. They had originally two of them; but on one occasion, as the party in possession were crossing a rapid in some river in the lake country of the North, the other was irrecoverably lost. The one lost was believed by the Indians to contain an account of the creation of the world. That brought by Dr. Lykins has been kept for a long period in the medicine bag of the tribe, used as a charm, and never allowed to suffer any exposure, until, by strong entreaty, and the great influence he had with Topinepec, the principal Pottawatamie chief, he was permitted to bring it on to Washington, but under a firm pledge to restore it on his return. It has hitherto been most carefully kept from the rapacious vision of the white man. Pategwe had it in his possession many years before his curiosity prompted him to cut the stitches of the cover and disclose the contents. But this coming to the knowledge of old Billy Caldwell, chief of the Council Bluff branch of the tribe, he strenuously advised Pategwe to shut it up and keep it close, and say nothing about having it. Dr. Lykins came to a knowledge of the circumstance of its possession from a half-breed.

The wonder is, how this singular article came into their possession. When asked how long they can trace back its history, they reply they cannot tell the time when they had it not. The question occurs here, does not this circumstance give some color to the idea, long and extensively entertained, that the Indians of our continent are more or less Jewish in their origin?—[Nat. Intelligencer.

Palace of the Popes.

The ancient palaces of the Popes, and the most magnificent in the world stands on the right hand of the Tiber, at Rome. The palace takes its name from the hill on which it stands, derived from one of those ancient impositions known as oracular deities, called by the Romans "Jupiter Vaticanus." Who began this building is not known, but it was occupied by Charlemagne, more than a thousand years ago, and has been increased by successful Popes, until it has reached its rooms in the Vatican exceeds 4420, and its treasures in marbles, bronzes, frescoes, statutes, paintings and gems, are unequalled in the world, and its library is the richest in Europe. The length of the museum of statutes alone is computed to be a mile.

Home and Women.

Our homes—what is their corner-stone but the virtue of women? And on what does social well-being rest, but on our homes? Must we not trace all other blessings of civilized life to the door of our private dwellings? Are not our hearth-stones—guarded by the holy forms of conjugal, filial, and pure love, (the corner-stones of church and state,)—more sacred than either—more necessary than both? Let our temples crumble, and our academies decay—let every public edifice, our halls of justice—and our capitols of state, be levelled with the dust—but spare our homes. Man did not invent, and he cannot improve or abrogate them. A private shelter to cover in two hearts dearer to each other than all the world—high walls to seclude the profane eyes of every human being—seclusion for children to feel that mother is a peculiar name—this is home, and here is the birth-place of every virtuous impulse, of every sacred thought. Here the church and the state must come for their origin and support. Oh, spare our homes! The love we experience there, gives us our faith in an Infinite Goodness; the purity and disinterested tenderness of home is our foretaste and our earnest of a better world. In the relations there established and fostered, do we find through life the chief solace and joy of existence. What friends deserve the name compared with those whom a birth-right gave us! One mother is worth a thousand friends—one sister, dearer and truer than twenty intimate companions. We who have played on the same hearth under the light of smiles—who date back to the same season of innocence and hope—in whose veins runs the same blood—do we not find that years only make more sacred and important the tie that binds us? Coldness may spring up—distance may seperate—different spheres may divide; but those who can love anything, who continue to love at all, must find that the friends who God himself gave are wholly unlike any we can choose for ourselves, and that the yearning for these is the strongest spark in our expiring affection.—[Organ and Reveille.

Evidence of Folly.

Neglecting to advertise, and wondering that you do not succeed in business.

Refusing to take a newspaper, and being surprised that people laugh at your ignorance.

Mrs. Bloomer Recanting.

Mrs. Bloomer, the author of the new style of dress, has an article in the last number of her paper, "The Lily," in which she says that could she have foreseen the notoriety and ridicule which she has incurred, she would never have commenced the movement.—[Debatowe Tribune.

Dr. Franklin says, "he who rises late may trot all day, but never overtake his business."

"A fool," says the Arab proverb, may be known by six things: "anger without cause, speech without profit, change without motive, inquiry without objeat, putting trust in a stranger, and not knowing his friends from his foes."

A few years since, at the celebration of our national anniversary a poor pedlar who was present, being called upon for a toast, offered the following:

"Here is a health to poverty - it sticks to a man when all other friends desert him."

The early Romans ate boiled grain. They were ignorant of the art of bread-making, and had no mills.

A man is taller in the morning than at night, to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages.

Otto of roses, is the oil which swims at top in the distilation of rose-water.

The largest battering-rams of the ancients were about equal in force to a 29 lb. shot from a cannon.

Blood, in its natural state, contains about seven-eights of pure water.

There are about 30 lbs. of blood in a healthy man.

In 1779, Herschel measured a spot in the sun, 500 miles in diameter.

It is said the Indians destroy their deformed children.

A well proportioned room, is a breadth and a half.

Potatoes afford about one-sixth of dry starch.

One-half of those who are born, die before 17.

Modesty is to merit as shades to figures in a picture; giving it strength and beauty.

The man who threatens the world is always ridiculous; for the world can easily go on without him, and, in a short time will cease to miss him.

An honest old lady in the country, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well, I do declare, our troubles never come alone! It ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Hopper has gone, too, poor man!"

"Poor rule that won't work both ways," as the boy said when he threw the rule back at his master.

In Alstead, N. H., there is "a girl of 17" who weighs *only* 450 pounds—that's all!

Every thing has its snare: and even things lawful may be enjoyed in an unlawful and unwarrantable manner.

A fault-finder is agreeable to no one. Always fussing—always in hot water.

The greatest number of eclipses that can [illegible] sun, and two of the moon. The least number is 2, and both of the sun. 7 eclipses would not occur oftener than once in 100 years. The most common number of eclipses in a year is 4.

The nearest fixed star is so far distant from us, that a cannon ball going 500 miles an hour, would require four million of years to reach it.

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